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on the Tucquan Creek several miles from its mouth. In 1868 at a point on the Octoraro Creek, near Nine Points, it was collected by Dr. A. P. Garber. On the 1st of April last, while botanizing along the Pequea Creek with my friend, Mr. A. A. Heller, I collected this rare and beautiful fern for the first time. Since then I have collected it at four new stations, at two of which it is quite rare, while at the other two stations it is remarkably plentiful.

On May 21st, in a deep and wild ravine near Smithville, which was never explored, I found great quantities of *A. pinnatifidum*, Nutt. growing in the crevices of the high cliffs. Then on June 26th, while collecting along the Susquehanna several miles above Safe Harbor, in a very rocky ravine, I unexpectedly came upon it. Both here and at Smithville there is one spot where a peculiar form grows. The frond is two to three times broader in proportion to the length than in the common form, and regularly divided to the rachis almost to the apex, the pinnæ being ovate in outline. I started out on July 21st to collect specimens at the stations given by Prof. Porter and Dr. Garber. Somehow I failed to find either, but discovered a new station on the cliffs of the Octoraro about three miles east of Prof. Porter's locality and several miles west of that of Dr. Garber. The last station at which I have collected it is on the rocks at the mouth of the Tucquan Creek. At the localities where it grows so plentifully it varies much both in size and form. The fronds vary in length from two to twelve inches, and in width from one-half to two inches. Many of my specimens have long, sharp lobes at the base of the frond, and in some they run all the way up to the apex, instead of the usual rounded lobes. One very fine specimen, three of whose fronds are almost one foot long, has one frond taking root at the apex, which gives rise to four small fronds.

JOHN K. SMALL.

Lancaster, Pa.

A new North American Lejeunea.

BY LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD.

Among the extensive hepatic collections made by Professor John Macoun in British Columbia during 1889–'90, a single *Lejeunea* occurred, which was referred to Dr. Spruce, who has sent the following description and notes. It is especially interesting as the first occurrence of the genus in Northwest America.

LEJEUNEA (COLOLEJEUNEA) MACOUNII, Spruce, n. sp.—Dioica (?), pusilla, albido-viridis, in plagas circumscriptas diffusa; caules 4-5 millimetra longi, filiformes, pellucidi, vage vel inæqualiter-pinnatim ramosi, intricati, parce radicellosi. Folia imbricata, patentia, subplana vel apice decurvula, basi brevi subtransversa inserta, oblique obovata, rotundata, medio margine postico late (non autem profunde) sinuato-complicata, papillulis scabra margineque subcrenulata; lobulus duplo brevior ovato-quadratus, ad sinum truncatus et bidentatus, lævis, ad plicam inflatus, deinde appresso-planus; cellulæ minutulæ, subincrassatæ, ovali-4-6-angulares, omnes fere medio papillulam globosam ferentes, præterquam paucæ subbasales (ceteris longiores) necnon lobuli cellulæ epapillosæ. Foliola nulla. Flores in caule ramisque terminales, innovati. Bracteæ erectæ, foliis breviores, laxe complicatæ, lobo anguste oblique obovato, lobulo duplo breviore lineari sub-acuminato; bracteola nulla. Perianthia emersa, dimidio infero obconica, supero rectangulari-oblonga, paulo compressa, alte 5-carinata, subtruncata, ubique præter basin versus papilluloso-scabra. Cetera haud visa. Folia .8×.5, lobulus .4×.25, cellulæ 1-60; bractæ lobus .65×.3; perianthium, .75×.3mm.

Hab. British Columbia, on maple bark, (Prof. Macoun), April 8th, 1889.

This elegant species is very distinct from all *Cololejeuneæ* hitherto described. Scabrous leaves are not infrequent in the group, but in *L. Macounii* the roughness arises from the presence of a globose papilla on each cell of the leaf proper, or greater lobe, such as exists in no other species known to me. The lobule, or lesser lobe, however, is smooth as it is also in *L. calcarea,* Lib., whose acuminate and muricate leaves amply distinguish it. *L. Macounii,* by its habit and by the form of its leaf and lobule, recalls a common tropical foliicolous species, *L. pellucida,* which belongs to a distinct group (*Diplasiolejeunea*) possessing large two-ranked underleaves. RICHARD SPRUCE.

February 3, 1890.

Botanical Notes.

Polygonatum biflorum, Ell., grows with us and is very common. *Polygonatum giganteum,* Dietr. in its wild form is very local, thus far being known only in the extreme northwest of the